

LAWS PROTECTING ECCLESIASTICAL PRIVATE TRUSTS AND FOREIGN NATIONAL STATUS

This document outlines the federal, state, and international legal framework that affirms the lawful standing, jurisdictional independence, and contract immunity of Ecclesiastical Private Trusts, including all property therein—such as vehicles—operated by the Living Trustee as a Foreign National in Trust.

1. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS

- First Amendment - Protects the free exercise of religion, under which ecclesiastical trusts are established.
- Fourth Amendment - Protects against unlawful search and seizure of private property, including trust property.
- Fifth Amendment - Protects against deprivation of property without due process of law.
- Ninth Amendment - Reserves rights to the people that are not enumerated in the Constitution.
- Tenth Amendment - Powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states or to the people, supporting private contract and trust rights.

2. TRUST LAW & CONTRACTUAL INDEPENDENCE

- U.S. Supreme Court - *Hale v. Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43 (1906): "The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a sovereign. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others."
- Restatement (Third) of Trusts - A trust is a fiduciary relationship in which the trustee holds legal title to property for the benefit of beneficiaries; such arrangements are private by nature.
- 15 U.S.C. § 1692 - Fair Debt Collection Practices Act: Affirms that no contract can be enforced without voluntary, informed consent.
- UCC § 1-103 and § 1-308 - Preserves the right to contract, and the right to reserve all rights without prejudice.
- UCC § 9-311(a)(2) - Confirms that registration is not mandatory when not engaged in secured transactions.

3. ECCLESIASTICAL LAW & RELIGIOUS TRUST PROTECTIONS

- Canon 2057 – Declares that ecclesiastical property held in good faith is exempt from taxation, regulation, and seizure.
- IRS Publication 1828 – Recognizes religious organizations and churches as inherently tax-exempt entities, with no requirement to register or report.
- 26 U.S.C. § 508(c)(1)(A) – Churches and their integrated auxiliaries are automatically tax-exempt and do not need to apply to the IRS.
- Title 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb – Religious Freedom Restoration Act: Prohibits government from substantially burdening religious exercise, including administration of religious trusts.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17 – Affirms the right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of it.
- Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on Their Recognition (1985) – Requires international recognition of validly constituted trusts.
- Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Art. 29–31 – Provides protections for foreign nationals acting under foreign status.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 18 – Upholds freedom of religion and conscience, including ecclesiastical functions.

5. FOREIGN NATIONAL IN TRUST STATUS

As a Living Trustee and Foreign National operating under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, you are not a corporate U.S. citizen or resident. You operate as a private foreign national in trust, with international protections, treaty rights, and exemption from domestic commercial regulatory systems, including DMV registration and insurance statutes. Such statuses are not granted by the state—they are acknowledged under international, religious, and customary law.

Conclusion:

All property lawfully assigned into ECCLESIASTICAL PRIVATE

TRUST ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 is exempt from federal, state, and commercial jurisdiction unless express consent is given by the Trustee. Vehicles, documents, and personal effects under the trust are private, protected, and immune to presumptive contracts or statutory enforcement. Any party seeking to engage must first establish lawful jurisdiction, which has not and will not be granted.